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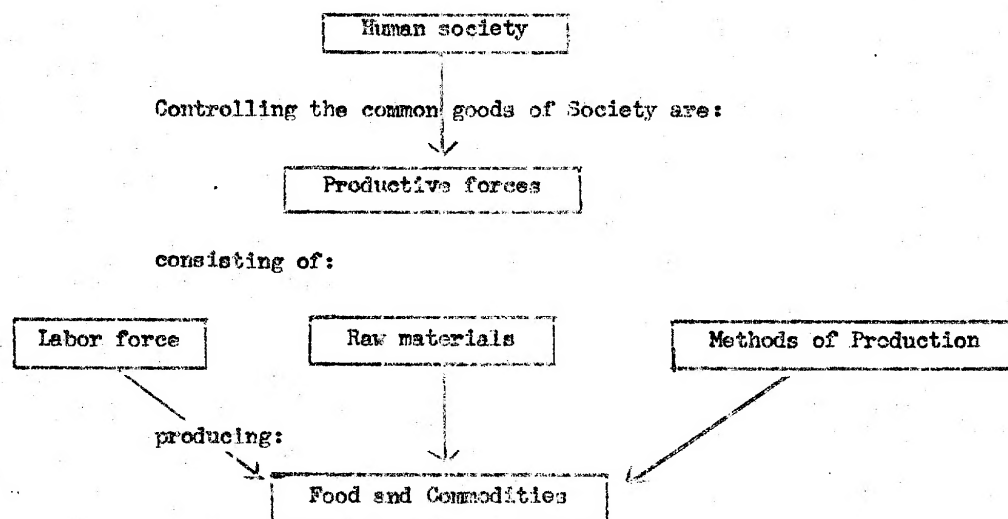
EXPLANATIONS AND COMMENTARIES

First Grade Program

What is Communism:

Communism is the centralization of all means of production (raw materials, industries, productive units) which become the common property of society.

Society controls itself and its constituent parts:



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Capitalism:

A small number of people who own or control the means of production (mines, lands, factories, etc.) hire workers by the hundreds and thousands to exploit the workers and profit from the surplus value of their labor. Using profits and keeping this contribution for themselves, the capitalists create capital, from which they collect interest, and then create more capital.

The proletariat:

Comprises that class of those who possess no other productive instruments but their bare hands, and who work for the capitalists to be able to subsist; if they did not work, they would starve.

.....

Criticism:

The Party instructs the chiefs of all echelons always to pay attention to criticism and to acknowledge those who make criticisms in order to eliminate and correct existing errors.

The chiefs of the Yugoslav Communist Party have an entirely different concept of criticism, an anti-revolutionary concept, opposed to the Bolshevik point of view, and which results in serving Imperialism.

The rights of the whole Yugoslav people have been sacrificed because of the exalted egoism and blind greediness for glory displayed by the leading classes.

To recognize mistakes openly, and to adhere to the correction of these mistakes, is the only way to consolidate the Party and to increase the popularity of the Party.

It does not follow that those who have been criticized have no reaction against their comrades, but rather that they should not want to embarrass them, or to hurt their pride.

If we do not expose their mistakes, it is because we are afraid to thrust our comrades to death.

The question of observation and revolutionary self-criticism takes on much greater significance among the leading classes.

Stalin has labored on the question of whether or not the leading classes of the Party should be criticized.

Stalin has clearly shown that if there are not a large number of popular leaders, it is impossible to order anything to be done. But once the public scrutinizes the leading classes without criticizing them, it becomes dangerous.

The leaders will become proud and consider themselves perfect and will be a leading class which has become vain and looks down on the public below. Their attitude would lead the Party into danger.

We do not wish the Party to be destroyed, but want to foster it and advance its work always.

And in order to progress, it is necessary that the Party be freely criticized by the public, and the leaders by the members.

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Thus, the leading classes will not commit the error of becoming proud, and they will not isolate themselves from the public.

From a political point of view, Lenin stated that different opinions become dangerous and lead to disunion if we do not recognize our mistakes and correct them.

Pride, ambition, and egoism have been the downfall of many revolutionary parties. These revolutionary parties are wiped out because they are vain, not knowing that their strength comes from the people. They fear that others might denounce their faults, whereas the Communist Party never fears criticism and always strives to eliminate its faults.

CAPITALIST CRUELTY

The French Capitalists exploit the proletariat of the metropole, the proletariat of the French colonies, through an equally oppressed class of proletarians.

THE ALLIES

In time of peace the proletariat in the metropole and in the colonies is oppressed and governed by the capitalists who exploit them for their own profit.

In time of economic crisis the flow of goods has stopped; the capitalists marshall the workers in their employ; seduce them, and force them to arm themselves and go to war to take over markets, where goods are consumed.

In time of difficulty, i.e. war among capitalists, both sides sacrifice the lives of members of the two proletarian classes to preserve the rights, values, and money of the capitalists.

WAR AMONG THE CAPITALISTS AND THEIR COLONIES

The capitalists use the force of the metropolitan and colonial proletariat to fight against the proletariat of another country which opposes them.

Example: They use the proletariat of France, Madagascar, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria to fight against Vietnam.

What is the metropolitan and colonial proletariat forced to do?

To fight against Vietnam.

The capitalists use the strength of the metropolitan workers to kill the Vietnamese proletarians.

The proletariats of the other colonies such as Algeria, Morocco, Madagascar, who make up the French army reserve are deceived and forced to carry arms and shoot the proletarians of your colony, Vietnam.

Consequently:

Proletarians living in the metropole (France), proletarians living in the colonies, you must know that your main enemies are the French capitalists. We must not only arm ourselves against them, but we must utilize their arms to shoot the colonialist capitalist reactionaries.

France includes the proletariat of Vietnam, the mass of the French capitalists, the masses of the French proletariat, and the proletariat of the French colonies as allies.

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Second LessonTHE GROUP

This is the best organized section of the proletariat, the general staff of the proletariat, made up of the most advanced, the most awakened, the most loyal, the purest of the class, who are the leaders of the class and of the revolutionary people.

The workers have but two months of preparation because they work in the businesses of the capitalists, but regardless of the work to which they are chained, they already possess the spirit of disciplinary and social organization, are well aware of their rights, and have a competitive spirit.

The rich and poor agricultural workers have four months of preparation because the agricultural class still has a narrow, cheating mind (which abuses the soil). They do not have a high competitive mentality, and understand little of their rights.

The agricultural workers of the middle class and the intellectuals have six months of preparation because they are hesitant and have little revolutionary spirit.

Why is it necessary for us to have a preparation period before joining the group?

In order to adjust ourselves, to exchange tasks with the new members, and to enable the members to prove themselves.

The newly prepared members have not the same authority as the officials because the members in preparation do not yet have the decisive spirit in their work, nor do they have the cooperative experience.

IRON DISCIPLINE (Severe)

Discipline is a very strict principle which must be individually mastered, for which every member must realize the necessity, and which he must examine closely.

Without exception, anyone must be punished if he commits a mistake; the more responsible his position in an echelon, the more severely he is punished.

Third Lesson

We and the French tried one course from 1945-48. The two sides have fought each other during the period 1948 - 1950.

THE PERIOD OF DEFENSEMILITARY AFFAIRESThe French have sought:

To fight fast and with force.

To attack vigorously.

To take back the large cities.

Take back the economic bases.

Take back the mines and real estate, and Vietnam as a whole

We have sought:

To escape and defend ourselves, in order to conserve our forces.

To annihilate enemy organs one by one.

To employ secret warfare.

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POLICYFrench:

Propagandize that the DRV are Communists

Employ war for the sake of war.

Use Vietnamese to kill Vietnamese.

Divide Vietnam (into North, South, Central).

Set up the aristocrats to:

1. Carry the people with them.
2. To deceive the people.
3. Disseminate terror among the people
4. Use transit permits (laissez passer) to propagate capitalism. Seek to gain the support of the landowners, intellectuals and petty-capitalists.

We:

Make a people's war.

Make a people's policy.

Elect counselors to the people's committees by popular vote.

CULTUREThe French:

Open schools for the purpose of betraying the people.

Poison youth.

Take youth for profit.

We:

Exterminate the illiterate.

Follow the new life.

ECONOMIC LIFEThe French:

Print paper money to make tools.

Use up the rice and sell it, buying arms to fight us.

Unset our economic life.

Destroy our economic life.

Pillage our economic life.

We:

Break up communications.

Increase production.

Disturb the economic life of the enemy.

PERIOD OF STRUGGLE (Sniping)Military AffaireThe French:Strategy of "the spider's web"
(toile d'araignee) (Establish posts everywhere).We:

Order unification

Employ guerrilla warfare.

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Strategy of "spilled oil"
(d'huile repandue).

Strategy of "gnawing worm"
(du ver qui mange)

With the goal of shaking us, terrorizing us, censuring us.

Start a mobile warfare of communications and rubber warfare.

If the enemy advances far into our midst, we advance far into his center.

POLICYThe French:

Propagandize against Communists

Consolidate and enlarge the power they have usurped.

Organize agitating political groups.

Create phantom fronts.

Forcefully combat the espionage front.

The war against the Viet Minh does not need military forces, but is an espionage war.

We:

Erase usury everywhere (throw out the aristocrats).

Complain about the rebels.

Forbid using the laissez-passer, or collaborating with the enemy.

Consolidate the political authority of the people.

Consolidate the union (Association of the Vietnamese)

Formulate democratic liberty in the war situation permits.

PERIOD OF THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

The enemy is in a state of agony.

We are effectively carrying out:

The resistance of all the people:

Develop the Vietnamese association. (Each member of the association is a soldier of the people).

The resistance of all the members:

Especially in the economic life as well as in military affairs.

From the military point of view:

Activate the troops which are supposed to go to the battlefield.

Provoke guerrilla warfare.

From the economic point of view:

Aim: Cereals (potatoes, maize, rice)
Provisions (clothing)
Medications (develop medicine)

Guerrilla warfare:

Cause the enemy trouble.

On the battlefield:

Annihilate the enemy.

Fourth LessonTHE QUESTION OF THE BRANCHES OF SOCIETY

There are two important branches of society:

- a. The communes
- b. The enterprises

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In the industrial countries the enterprises are important. In the agricultural countries the communes are important (especially in time of war, as in Vietnam).

Importance of the social branches: The branch is the unity of the parts, the lower part of the trunk of a tree.

Example: The branch is the foundation of the house; the house will only stand solidly if the foundation is solid.

The highest echelon is like the roof; if the roof is well made, it will not let the water drip, and it will protect the foundation for a long time.

Central Group of the Party (roof of the house)

Branches (foundation of the house)

Development of membership in the public service associations: Good members should be sought in order to spread public awakening and to bring people in the group. It is a mistake to attach importance only to the accomplishments of the leaders, for the socialist parties belong to the people.

Importance of the foundation of societies: Not founding societies is like not preparing and not embellishing a house, and like not having order in it.

STUDIES

Study with books. Study with friends. Study at work.

Study in the midst of the people (the school of the world).

Within the Party

The Party is not a mendicant's bag, in which everything can be shaped. Therefore, once formed, the Party must be elevated; when it is assembled, it must be organized. The members must be educated to become pure, and only then can the Party be pure.

The Party can only lead the people if union governs the heart of the Party.

CONCLUSION

Task of the people.

The Communist toward the people: He should consider himself the son of the people, brought up among the people in order to take his turn in instructing the people.

The words of the people are very important. As Lenin put it: The opinion of the people is sometimes superior to that of a leader, but their simple words cannot express their ideas. Therefore, we must select these ideas and put them into books, phrasing the ideas with care so that they can be absorbed.

The degree of mental development of the people must be known; the language suited to them to make them understand clearly the ideas we transmit to them.

The way in which to improve the people.

To popularize means to live like the people (to dress, speak and act like the people).

Example: If the people drink alcohol, we must also drink alcohol at times, in order to arouse their sympathy. Several days later, we shall speak to them with competency of the dangers of alcohol, and of their abandoning it.

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Lenin said: To make others resemble ourselves, we must first make ourselves similar to them.

The force and the spirit of the people:

We must not forget that the experience and the spirit of the people are an inexhaustible gold mine.

To follow the people:

Our ideas and those of the people must be centralized, so that we may determine the correct path for our struggle, rather than find that we have acted wrongly towards the people, and made decisions suddenly, and without serious prior study.

The good will of the people must be won:

If the people need us for something, we must certainly help them as soon as possible.

Four working together with the public:

We must give up behavior characteristic of the private property owners, who, when they come among the people, do not serve them, nor remind them of hygiene, nor give them advice like someone who cares for his children. Instead, they stretch out on the cot or situate themselves on the hammock, proclaiming loudly that they are men of the cadre. They instill hate rather than sympathy in the people. If you were to act like that, we could not accomplish the duties of a Communist during the period of working with the people.

Sixth Lesson

Ideals of a Communist:

The Communist Party follows its task, fulfilling the Communist doctrine, which is the most noble task in the world, and which, as an undertaking, is not possible for all. Thus, Communists must deeply understand the Communist doctrine, and have confidence in their calling, sacrificing all for the struggle.

Idea: It passes through the brain only for one moment.

Ideal: The cause of conflict has taken root in the brain, thanks to those reflections and judgments, which, altogether, form an ideal.

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